ERRATA

Page II-7, Table II-1, Rows 8 and 12:

"Chlor-alkali" row (Row 8) should be removed because it is a duplicate with Row 5, "Chlor-alkali Production." "Others (<1 percent each)" row (Row 12) should be revised to read 10 tons/year and 6 percent. The corrected table is included below.

Table II-1
National Anthropogenic Mercury Air Emissions
(Based on 1994-1995 Inventory; U.S. EPA 1997e)

Source Category	1994-1995 Anthropogenic Air Emissions (tons/year)	Percent Contribution to Total U.S. Anthropogenic Air Emissions
Utility boilers: coal combustion, oil, and natural gas	52	33
Municipal waste combustion	30	19
Commercial/industrial boilers: coal and oil	28	18
Medical waste incineration	16	10
Chlor-alkali production	7	4
Hazardous waste combustors	7	4
Portland cement, excluding hazardous waste-fired	5	3
Residential boilers: oil and coal	4	2
Pulp and paper manufacturing	2	1
Others (<1percent each) [a]	10	6
Total U.S. Anthropogenic Mercury Air Emissions	158[b,c]	100[b,c]

[a] A list of the source categories that contribute less than 1 percent to total U.S. emissions is provided in Appendix B.
[b] This value represents anthropogenic mercury air emissions in the U.S. only.
[c] Values do not add exactly due to rounding.

Page II-51, Paragraph 3, Sentences 4 and 5:

Replace original sentences with revised sentences provided below. Also, one new reference should be added, and one reference should be revised.

Original Text: "It should be noted, however, that ADN accounts for roughly only 1 percent of nitrogen loadings in the Mississippi River basin, which has highly diverse sources of anthropogenic nitrogen (Goolsby et al. 1998, as cited by Paerl 1999). The ADN is also

likely to be a relatively less important contributor to nitrogen loadings in Pacific coast Great Waters than is the case in the east and Gulf coast areas, due to the prevailing westerly winds over Pacific coastal waters and their watersheds, originating from unpolluted ocean areas."

Revised Text: "In the Mississippi River basin, ADN accounts for at least 10 percent of nitrogen loadings in the Mississippi River basin, which has highly diverse sources of anthropogenic nitrogen (Goolsby et al. 1999; Alexander et al. 2000). The ADN is likely to be a relatively less important contributor to nitrogen loadings in Pacific coast Great Waters than is the case in the east and Gulf coast areas, due to the prevailing westerly winds over Pacific coastal waters and their watersheds, originating from unpolluted ocean areas."

New Reference:

Alexander, R.B., R.A. Smith, and G.E. Schwarz. 2000. Effects of stream channel size on the delivery of nitrogen to the Gulf of Mexico. *Nature*. 403: 758-761.

Revised Reference:

Goolsby, D.A., W.A. Battaglin, G.B. Lawrence, R.S. Artz, B.T. Aulenbach, R.P. Hooper, D.R. Kenney, and G.J. Stensland. 1999. Flux and sources of nutrients in the Mississippi-Atchafalaya River Basin. Topic 3 Report for the Integrated Assessment on Hypoxia in the Gulf of Mexico: NOAA Coastal Ocean Program, Decision Analysis Series No. 17.